

*Remarks:* Balthasar (op. cit.) mentioned that the species is very rare. In Northeast India, however, the species may be considered to be common. His remark that the female of this species may be confused with those of *D. sinicus* Harold does not seem to be justified, as the species is peculiar in having much depressed body different types of elytral striae and prosternum elevated beyond the fore coxae, none of these characters is shared by *D. sinicus* Harold.

All types are at present in the collection of Eastern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Shillong.

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *BALOCHA* DISTANT  
 (IDIOCERIDAE: HOMOPTERA)<sup>1,2</sup>

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 USHA RAMAKRISHNAN<sup>4</sup>  
 (With twenty-three text-figures)

Distant (1908) erected the genus *Balocha* with the type species, *Balocha tricolor* Distant from India. The species, *Idiocerus astutus*, described by Melichar (1903) from Nilgiri Hills was transferred to *Balocha* Distant by Maldonado (1964). Baker (1915) described *B. melichari* and *B. nacreatus* from Philippines. Further, Maldonado (1961) described *B. lucida* from Borneo and *B. pallida* from West Pakistan. Other species, subsequently

added to genus *Balocha* are, *bicolor* from Borneo (Maldonado 1968), *maculifrons* and *pseudomaculifrons* from New Guinea and *uni-lineata* from New Britain (Maldonado 1970) This paper describes two more species of this genus.

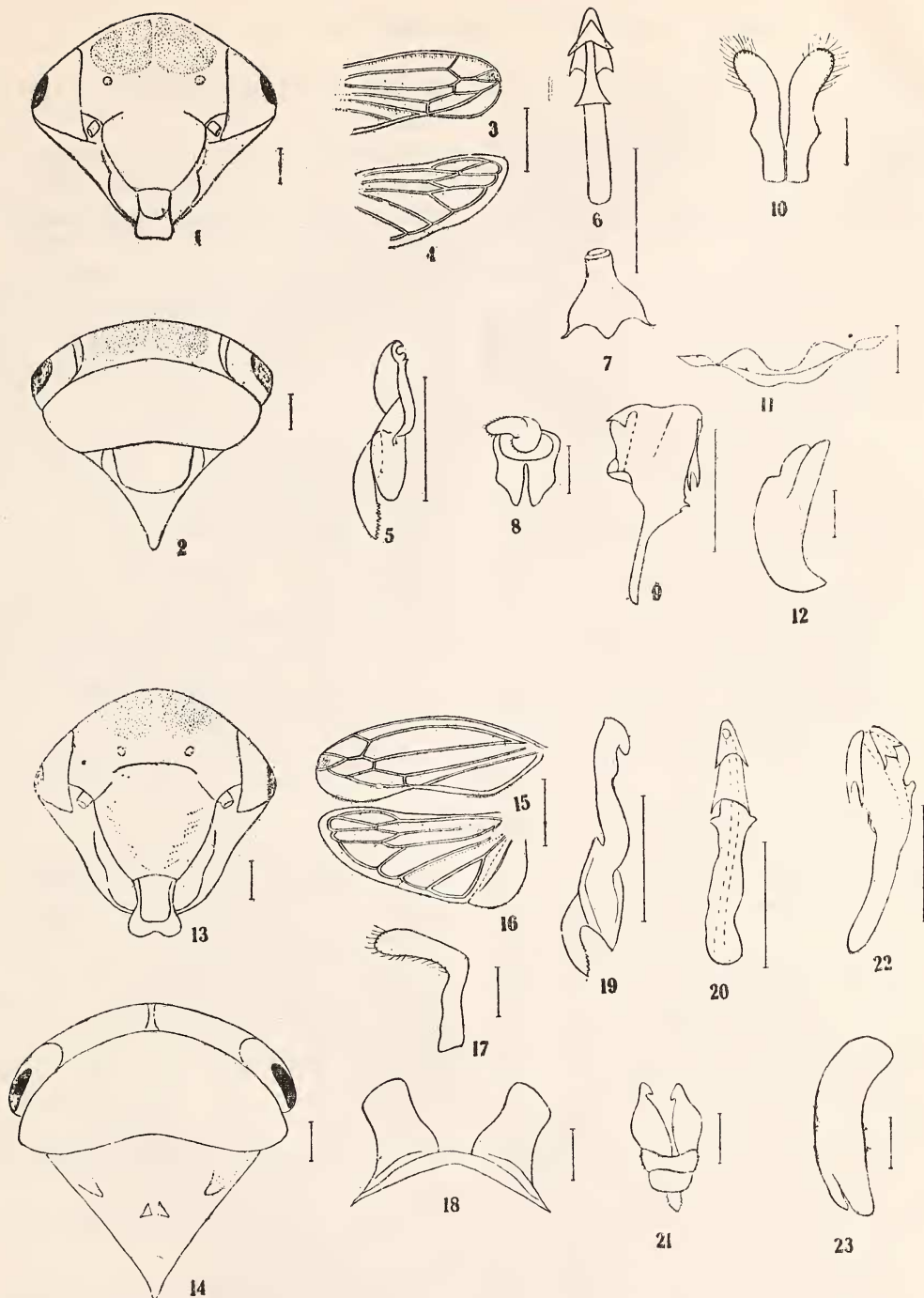
KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Balocha*

1. Face dark ..... 2.
- Face not dark ..... 3.
2. Forked cell in the fore wing with a very short

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Figs. 1-12. *Balocha maldanadoi* sp. nov.: 1. face; 2. vertex, pronotum and scutellum; 3. forewing; 4. hind wing; 5. paramere; 6. aedeagus (caudal view); 7. connective; 8. anal tube appendages; 9. aedeagus (lateral view); 10. subgenital plates; 11. abdominal apodemes; 12. pygofer lobe. Figs. 13-23. *Balocha anufrievi* sp. nov.: 13. face; 14. vertex, pronotum and scutellum; 15. forewing; 16. hind wing; 17. subgenital plate; 18. abdominal apodemes; 19. paramere; 20. aedeagus (caudal view); 21. anal tube appendages; 22. aedeagus (lateral view); 23. pygofer lobe.

- peduncle ..... *B. maculifrons*  
 Forked cell in the fore wing with a very long peduncle ..... *B. pseudomaculifrons*
3. Longitudinal veins in the fore wing blackened ..... 4.  
 Longitudinal veins in the fore wing not blackened ..... 5.
  4. Fore wing smoky in colour.....*B. melichari*  
 Fore wing not smoky in colour.....  
 ..... *B. unilineata*
  5. Fore wings hyaline ..... 6.  
 Fore wings subhyaline ..... 7.
  6. A piceous spot, present in the forked cell...8.  
 No piceous spot, present in the forked cell ..... *B. astutus*
  7. A brown spot present in the forked cell....  
 ..... *B. bicolor*  
 No brown spot present in the forked cell....  
 ..... *B. nacreatus*
  8. Piceous spot in the forked cell extends to the outer apical cell ..... *B. lucida*  
 Piceous spot in the forked cell does not extend to the outer apical cell.....9.
  9. With an invested yellow arc across face including ocelli .....*B. tricolor*  
 Without the yellow arc across face including ocelli ..... 10.
  10. A very small brown spot present at the base of the appendix of fore wing.....*B. pallida*  
 No brown spot present at the base of the appendix of fore wing ..... 11.
  11. Abdominal apodemes short and rounded (Fig. 11); paramere chelate in cephalic portion (Fig. 5) ..... *B. maldanadoi* sp. nov.  
 Abdominal apodemes subrectangular (Fig. 18) paramere (Fig. 19) nonchelate in the cephalic portion ..... *B. anufrievi* sp. nov.

1. **Balocha maldanadoi** sp. nov. (Figs. 1-12)  
 This species resembles *B. pallida* but can be differentiated by the absence of a brown spot at the base of the appendix. Internally the paramere is bifid at the cephalic end of this species and this distinguishes it from *B. pallida*.

*Fore wing* (Fig. 3): Fore wing hyaline and narrow extending beyond the abdomen; appendix very broad, extending to the third apical cell, four apical cells, third apical cell

petiolate, the peduncle shorter than the cell itself.

*Hind wing* (Fig. 4): Wings hyaline with well developed veins; submarginal vein complete joining the costal margin; apical cells four in number.

*External male genitalia*: Sub-genital plate (Fig. 10) long, slender, spatulate and upcurved with long hair in the apical half. Pygofer (Fig. 12) convex, broad in the middle and narrowed dorsally and ventrally. Anal tube appendages (Fig. 8) pointed at the end.

*Internal male genitalia*: Paramere (Fig. 5) elongated with its cephalic portion short and broad, bifid at its apex, the caudal portion with two arms. Connective (Fig. 7) Y-shaped. Aedeagus (Figs. 6 and 9) with its shaft cylindrical, very thin and long, gonopore apical.

*Form*: Postclypeus and anteclypeus slightly swollen (Fig. 1). Abdominal apodemes (Fig. 11) short and rounded.

*Coloration*: Fresh specimens greenish and preserved specimens orange yellow to orange red in colour. Castaneous band on the inner margins of eye. Interocular area above ocelli, lateral areas on postclypeus stramineous, scutellum and abdomen dorsally bright orange. Round piceous spot present on the eye (Fig. 2) and in the petiolate cell.

*Measurements in millimetres of male*: Length: total—4.18; head 1.59; vertex—0.28; pronotum 0.38; fore wing 3.50; scutellum 0.67; Breadth: Vertex 0.96; Pronotum 1.25.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA, Pusa-Bihar, 16-xi-1933, H. N. Batra (Wings and genitalia on slides and rest on tag).

*Paratypes* 2 ♂♂, INDIA, Delhi 10-i-1975, 'Jamon', P.K.R.

2. **Balocha anufrievi** sp. nov. (Figs. 13-23)

This species comes nearer to *B. maldanadoi* sp. nov. but can be differentiated by the shape

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of the abdominal apodemes and in the cephalic portion of the paramere being fan-like.

Fore wings (fig. 15) and hind wings (fig. 16) as in *B. maldanadoi* sp. nov.

*External male genitalia*: Sub-genital plate (fig. 17) and Pygofer (fig. 23) as in *B. maldanadoi* sp. nov. Anal tube appendages (fig. 21) hooked at the distal end.

*Internal male genitalia*: Paramere (fig. 19) elongated with its cephalic portion involuted and ending in a fan-like portion. Connective Y-shaped. Aedeagus (figs. 20 and 22) having its shaft narrowed at apex, gonopore apical.

*Form*: Anteclypeus longer than wide (fig. 13), convex lengthwise showing slight ridging. Abdominal apodemes (fig. 18) subrectangular.

*Coloration*: As in *B. maldanadoi* sp. nov. Piceous round spot, present in the pedunculate cell and on the eye.

*Measurements in millimetres of male*: Length: total—4.70; head—1.54; vertex—0.19; Pronotum—0.58; forewing—3.94; scutel-

lum—0.96. Breadth: vertex—1.10; pronotum—1.40.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Delhi: 10-i-1975; 'Jamon', P.K.R. (Wings and genitalia on slides and rest on tag).

*Paratypes* 5 ♂♂ (same data as for holotype).

All the figures were drawn with camera lucida except wings which were drawn with a microprojector. Lines were drawn to 0.2 mm. for all the parts except in case of wings which were drawn to 1.0 mm.

All the type specimens were deposited in the National Pusa Collections, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-110 012.

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